

LONDON, MAY 2, 1848.

We belong, or, speaking modestly, we have always endeavored to belong, to the common-sense portion of mankind; and, reasoning in a common-sense way, we have often thought that the proverbial form of expression might be considered as bearing the same relation to questions of morals and politics, and logical deduction in general, as the axioms of geometry do to that sublime science. We hold that it would be as unphilosophical to reason about the truth of a proverb in common use, seeing that in our mind its use proves its truth, as it would be to require the demonstration of a geometrical axiom. If we were asked to state what we mean by a proverb, we should say it is "a common-sense condensation of a practical truth—a moral axiom." We never read Don Quixote without feeling that the chivalrous knight and his proverb-quoting squire are the representatives of the two great divisions of mankind—the Don personating the theoretical, the romantic, and the visionary; honest Sancho being a homely but faithful embodiment of the practical, the common-sense, and the sober-minded portion of our species. We may extend the idea even to their two steeds, Rosinante and Dapple; the former with no flesh upon his bones, chafing at the bit, and plunging into all sorts of vagaries and caprices; the latter sleek-skinned and a good feeder, needing the spur more than the curb, but rendering good services in a quiet way. How much more of usefulness and propriety are contained in the proverbs of Sancho, and his doings and those of Dapple, than can be found in the transcendental imaginings and the wild knight and errantry of the Don and his highbinder charger! Give us, then, a common-sense proverb and a common-sense man in preference to a high-sounding dissertation and a visionary theorist. We wish both our native country and our long-adopted and dearly-beloved one across the Atlantic to be common-sense countries. They have both many common-sense duties to attend to, and much common-sense work to perform. Their safest guides will be those lessons of experience which the contemplation of bygone ages will afford, and those conclusions which a common-sense observation deduces from passing events.

We and you must now take our stand as the representatives of the common-sense principle, the conservators of common-sense institutions and common-sense laws, and the performers of common-sense obligations. One old proverb says "Common sense is the best sense." Another asserts that "Common sense is the growth of all countries." We admit the truth of the first proverb, and hope and trust in that of the second; for the present state of Europe will render a large and abundant harvest of the article indispensably requisite.

The revolution which commenced in France at the end of February, and which before the end of April has spread through nearly all southern Europe, is a revolution brought about through the agency of a new principle in political movements, at least in Europe. That principle is: the mind of the mass of the people directed towards one object, and that object their political institutions. Every where has thought been busy at work, and formed to the consideration of what government was originally instituted for, and the mode in which it is at present administered. The inquiry has resulted in the better understanding of the very much obscured truth, that government has no other legitimate foundation than the good of the people at large. But the people have also discovered that nearly all the Governments of the old world now stand upon foundations very distinct from the proper one, and they have determined that such Governments shall be modified so as to better fulfil the proper objects of their institution.

An important question now arises: Are the people at large of any European country equal to the task of reforming their own Government? They may have discovered the disorders of their body politic: have they skill enough to apply the proper remedy? We do not wish to answer the question in the negative; we cannot, unhesitatingly, give a positive reply. Strange notions have been and are very prevalent in France, and we greatly fear that they are not common-sense notions. St. Simonism, Fourierism, and Communism savor more of the transcendental chivalry of Don Quixote than the quiet proverbial good sense of Sancho, and we think that the people of France would advance faster and proceed further mounted upon the Dapple of the latter than they would on the Rosinante of the former.

Of all the sects which have ever hoped or pretended to revolutionize society, and to substitute new laws, new habits, new notions of property, duty, pleasure, morals, and religion for the old ones, the most frank is certainly that of the Communists. They speak their mind and state their case openly. They proclaim, without any circuitous phrases or palliatives, that Government must be the only capitalist, the only employer, the only manufacturer, the only trader; and that the duty of Government shall be to furnish the raw material, the instruments, the science, and the quantum of work to each of the population, each one receiving afterwards his share of the general produce. The first result of Communism established by law would be, the entire annihilation of every other state of society. No individual would be beyond its pale. As to private capitalists or land-owners, or the vesting of time and money in the acquisition of skill or knowledge, or the exercise of intellect, all such things would become impossible. Where any nation is to find the talent and experience for carrying on such a system, it is next to impossible to imagine. Common sense points out to us that capital, talent, and all the elements by which one man attains superiority over another would speedily be banished from a Communist country, and find refuge in the surrounding ones. This would necessarily throw the Communist people into a state of general poverty and inferiority quite insupportable. They would be very apt to seek relief from this condition by taking up arms and making war upon their neighbors. It is, however, surprising to find that, so far as respects France, Common Sense has lately prevailed over Communism, and that an immense majority of the French people have, by the decisions pronounced at the late elections, shown their opposition to a wild quixotic scheme which, if carried out, would have produced the subversion of all government, the dissolution of all society. Communism is nothing more than the establishment of the domination of the laboring classes over all others. The idea has been arrived at through the contemplation of the two or three successive kinds of government which have prevailed in France. Each one depended upon a particular class, and in return for its support it favored and fed it. Why, then, should we not have a government of the lower class? argued the leaders of the Communist school. They attempted to found such a government; common sense has declared against it, and the attempt has proved an abortive one. The French nation was not prepared for the annihilation of the middle class, and for the substitution of a system of things in which power would be divided between the mobocratic functionary, clothed with the pride of an aristocrat and the tyranny of a despot, and the wild caprices of the many-headed monster who supported him. Such is the system of government and society against which the common sense of the National Guards of Paris and of the middle rank of the people of France has successfully protested.

The reply of LAMARTINE to the deputation of

English Socialists, accompanied by ROSE OWEN, which visited Paris, shows that the Provisional Government has in great measure abandoned what, at the commencement of the revolution, was called the organization of labor, finding that it led to the disorganization of everything else. LAMARTINE said: "France is making immense efforts, and trying a grand experiment in the interests of all Europe. We have great difficulties to overcome. We are trying an experiment which will probably prove more beneficial to future generations than to us. Perhaps we shall only desecrate the blossoms of the fruit which others shall reap." This is a sad falling off from the hopes and promises of the last week in February, when it was pronounced to be "the duty of Government to provide labor and sufficient wages for every man of the people."

The same experiment, and with the same result, is being tried in Berlin. A recent account from that revolutionized capital says: "All the demands of the various classes of occupation were granted; society would be thrown back a century. The 'cabinets' would be abolished. The omnibuses. The porters are agitating for the abolition of the wagons used to carry furniture, saying it ought to be carried by hand. The aversion to contract and piece-work is very general. The operatives have gained great concessions to their demands for increased wages, but they cannot compel houses to be built, and furniture and clothing to be made, which the masters cannot contract for and sell at the old prices. There is, therefore, a higher nominal rate of wages, but little employment."

The same vagaries have taken possession of the people's minds in various parts of Germany. At Mayence they have broken up three miles of railway, because it interfered with the old mode of conveying goods and passengers. The word has been passed on the Rhine that steamboats will no longer be allowed to supersede horse power in the drudgery of towing barges up the river; and near Coblenz the populace have forcibly stopped steam-tugs when so employed. All this shows great ignorance of the very first principles of what is called political economy; but the truth is, men have not been allowed to act or think for themselves so long that, when they get a little loose from their leading strings, they run riot at once. The great misfortune is, that the better informed portion of the people administer to this departure from right reason and common sense. In France, in Prussia, in Germany they have fanned the flame of folly instead of extinguishing it, and it has spread to a dangerous extent. In fact, there is no controlling power whatever in Southern Germany just now, whatever there may be in France. The words of NAPOLEON seem to be coming true as relates to the greater part of continental Europe: "Forty years after my death, Europe will be all Cossack or all republican." Every thing shows the necessity of coming back to the common-sense principle of leaving masters and workmen to regulate between themselves the rates of wages and the hours of labor, and every thing else which relates to industry. Government never can interfere without mischief between the employer and the employed; to dictate the terms of their agreement is detrimental to trade and to both parties, and is always to be deprecated. That something must be done to better the condition of the working classes of the people of Europe, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, is apparent to all who will not close their eyes to the real state of the case; but that yielding to the unequal demands of either the Chartists or the Communists would do this, is not so apparent. The wishes of the Chartists for a more general parliamentary suffrage, a shortening of the duration of Parliaments, and a more equal division of the electoral districts are dictated by common sense, and ought to be yielded to as a matter of right. Universal suffrage and annual Parliaments would not be such generally admitted advantages; and on the Continent the rights of labor, and the care and comfort, the social and political privileges of the lower classes, must be more attended to and provided for; while a more economical expenditure of the public money and a reduction of taxation must be, both in England and on the Continent, the study of those who regulate public affairs.

All these are common-sense measures, and come decidedly under the Sancho and Dapple policy, and would do much towards healing all difficulties, and making the masses of the people of Great Britain, France, Germany, (including Prussia,) and Italy happy and contented. The day, perhaps, is not very distant when they will all be accomplished. We are sanguine enough to hope that the present hostilities waging between Denmark and Prussia, and Austria and Italy, will not be prosecuted to any great extent. We see no absolute necessity for war in any part of Europe; we trust that common sense and enlightened philanthropy will prevail over the ambition of kings and the jesuitical diplomacy of prime ministers and mischievous politicians. A little time will, however, decide the question; and, until it is decided to the contrary, we will continue to hope for the best.

The reform movement which is going on so rapidly and quietly in ENGLAND is exciting very great attention, and cannot fail to accomplish (and that, perhaps, much sooner than is generally expected) the greater part of what it is aiming at. There is throughout the country a very great dissatisfaction at the neglect of Ministers to commence an adjustment of our system of expenditure and taxation. It is true, Lord JOHN RUSSELL and his friends have a large majority in Parliament, and they will continue to have it, for the people could not find at present safer hands in which to trust the reins of Government; and the Tories and Conservatives will support them, because the contingency cannot possibly arise when they could succeed to power, and they would rather trust Whigs than Cobden and Hume. But, at the same time, if the fifty-nine names of the members who form the nucleus of the new reform club be looked at, they will be found to comprehend the representatives of no less than seven millions out of the nineteen millions of people of the kingdom of Great Britain—a body by no means to be neglected by any Minister or any party who wishes to stand well with the country.

It is objected to the English reformers who have already taken the field that their plan of reform is not sufficiently definite. It would be premature to insist upon any exact plan at present. Upon some points there appears to have been an almost unanimous opinion expressed at the meetings which have been held in the provinces. For instance, in the necessity of an extensive change in the electoral franchise. A great difficulty, however, exists as to the limits or the nature of this extension. Four plans have been suggested, viz. rate-paying suffrage; household suffrage; suffrage limited to persons having trade, professions, or regular occupations; and educational suffrage. Universal suffrage has scarcely any where been advocated. The great object in the new reform movement appears to be the union of the middle classes with the working portion of the community, an identification of their interests, and a consolidation of their exertions to bring about salutary and desired reforms. A movement of this kind would be irresistible, and its objects would be safe ones; neither Communism, Chartism, nor any other quixotic nostrum would have part in them. They would be founded on the common rights of the people, and, therefore, be the dictates of common sense. Such a movement would not overlook the rights of vested interests; neither the Crown, the Aristocracy, nor the Church would be abridged of their fair and equitable privileges and possessions, although if the expenditure of the first, the too many yet remaining feudal privileges of the second, and the exclusive monopoly of the third were all brought into a little more reasonable limits, suited to the feelings of the age and the exigencies of the times, the people would have much less to complain of, and the machine of Government be much less impeded with having to devise palliative remedies and expedients.

From Great Britain let us return to IRELAND; and it is pleasant to have to report of that fine but unsympathetically conditioned island that the new act of Parliament, which armed the Government with additional powers, has already done much good; at least, the incendiary leaders have been more guarded in their language. Lord CLARENDOON has acted with great foresight; he has allowed the "Young Irelanders" to play their pranks "before high heaven." He was prepared, indeed, to repel and neutralize any actual danger; but, however menaced and tormented by such howling foes, he remained

on the defensive. Public opinion in Ireland, even among the "repeal" politicians, has had time and opportunity to form a correct judgment of the "repeal" politicians. Now, however, the Government of Ireland, armed with legal power and strengthened by legal enactments, seems to be seriously assuming the offensive, while the leaders of the late movements, moderating in their tone, are evidently prepared to meet a retreat.

MAY 4.—The news from Ireland of this morning announces that Lord CLARENDOON has issued a proclamation placing the various forms under which the repeal party meditated a severance of the Union under the ban of the law. This will put an end to all talk about a "National Convention," or a "Council of Three Hundred," or a "National Guard," &c. But a more important article of intelligence is the complete breaking up of the Young Ireland party, and the consequent re-establishment of order and tranquillity. This has been caused by an outbreak at Limerick, where Messrs. O'Brien, Mitchell, and Meagher were attending a large tea meeting. Mr. Mitchell had rendered himself particularly obnoxious to the Old Ireland party by his denunciation of the late Mr. O'Connell, and his appearance at Limerick was the signal for a strong expression of this feeling. An effigy of Mitchell was prepared and burnt opposite the house where the party was assembled, accompanied with those demonstrations of feeling which no people can express better than the Irish. Mr. O'BRIEN, relying on his popularity, being one of the members of Parliament for the county, went forth to allay the tumult, when he was fiercely assailed and severely injured, so much so as to be carried from the scene: a grand melee succeeded between the parties within and without, in which nothing could exceed the fury of the combatants. The battle raged for at least twenty minutes, and was only terminated by the interference of the military and the police. The result is that Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN has announced his intention of resigning his seat in Parliament, and retiring forever from public life. Mr. MEAGHER also retires from all interference in politics. It is more than probable that all public proceedings will therefore be abandoned, so far as respects these gentlemen. Mr. MITCHELL, has expressed his resolution to persevere in the old course, and stand up through all risks for insurrection—he therefore can expect no favor from the Attorney General. Thus, for the present, ends, we trust, the threatened movement for repeal. Ireland needs the immediate attention of Government, and she will receive, we hope, such a due proportion of it as may abate the chance for any similar exhibitions in future.

M. LAMARTINE has acted in France much as Lord CLARENDOON has done in Ireland. He has overcome the wild ultra Republicans and Communists by giving them full flight, letting them speak out, and indulge in plot, menace, and demonstration during two whole months. LAMARTINE and the moderate party did nothing to do but to remain quiet, whilst the furious party unrolled themselves in public opinion. The results of the late elections to the National Convention show that those objects have been obtained. The department of the Seine has returned 25 moderates, 4 ultras, and 2 doubtfuls—LAMARTINE at the head of the list, and LEON ROUSSEAU as No. 24. The former having 259,800 votes, the latter only 131,587. Such is the popularity of LAMARTINE that he has been returned for ten departments. The returns from all parts of the country show that ultra democracy has no partisans in France beyond a very small fraction of the population. It is said that LA VENERIE has returned, almost without exception, delegates who are friendly to the restoration of the elder branch of the Bourbons—this is truly a fortunate hour. From some districts in the south of France friends of the Orleans branch have been elected—this is, at present, quite as foolish and hopeless a party. There is no doubt but that the Clubs, the Communists, and Ultras are terribly vexed with their defeat; and disturbances of an extensive nature have been the consequence at Limoges, Rouen, Elbeuf, Nismes, &c.; all, however, now happily at an end. Apprehensions are yet entertained that something of an *enferme* may be attempted at Paris on the assembling of the Convention, but the Provisional Government is well prepared for it. Gen. CAYATONAC has been called to Paris, and Gen. CHAMBAUDIER appointed Governor of Algiers. A programme has appeared announcing the order of proceedings at the opening of the Convention on this day. More than half the members had arrived in Paris. Rather a farcical order has appeared in the *Moniteur*, by which the Provisional Government decrees "that the representatives of the people shall wear a black coat, a white waistcoat with lapels, and a tri-colored sash with gold fringe, and, also, in a button-hole on the left side a red ribbon, bearing the fates of the republic." This is ordered "on the principle of equality, which implies uniformity of costume for the citizens called to the same functions." This strikes us as rather a small business for the Government to interfere in. What will the bishops and other ecclesiastics who have been elected say to the white waistcoat, the gold fringed sash, and the red ribbon? This has too much of the "a la Robespierre" smack in it. The people of Paris do not appear to value universal suffrage quite as much as the English Chartists desire it; for, at the late elections in that city, not more than two-thirds of those who were entitled to vote availed themselves of that privilege. M. THIERS has failed in his election, and his rejection by his former constituents is the theme of much observation. There seems to be scarcely a doubt that LAMARTINE will be elected the first President of the republic. Mr. LAYOUD has lately addressed an ode to M. LAMARTINE, from which I will venture to make a short extract, which contains the striking address made by Lady Hester Stanhope to that gentleman when he was travelling in Asia, and depressed in his spirits by the recent death of his daughter.

"FRANCE with loud appeal  
Calls thee to guard her common weal;  
And Europe, echoing back her voice,  
Applauds the wisdom of her choice.  
Once, when thy laurel'd head hung low  
Beneath affliction's heaviest load,  
A prophetic, not always mad,  
With potent speech thy tears forbade;  
And show'd beyond where deserts lay  
The glories of thy future day.  
'Go, wanderer,' she exclaimed, 'go on—  
'The cedar groves of Lebanon  
'Cast shadows over other men,  
'But Zion must into light again.  
'She spoke—the glories she foreknew,  
The virtues hail'd escaped her view."

From poetry to money-matters is rather an abrupt transition, but I must run the hazard of making it, and state that the account of the Bank of France, up to the 27th April, shows an increase in the circulation, a diminution in the specie, and a reduction of the Treasury deposits 26,000,000 francs, showing that the Government draws out about a million and a half every day. The *Times* of this morning states that the condition of the bank has improved since the above date. It is not believed, however, that the Bank of France has given her any assistance. The question of the interference of the Government with the railways has been left to the decision of the National Convention.

There has been some rather sharp fighting between the Danes and the Prussians in Schleswig; the capital of which country is in the hands of the latter. Directly contrary statements are made with respect to the part which Russia will take in this quarrel: one day we hear it asserted that she will not interfere between the combatants, and on the next it is rumored that Russia, Denmark, and Sweden have entered into an alliance against Prussia. The first is most likely to be true. The "Daily News" speaks positively as to the latter. The Hanoverians are said to have joined Prussia against Denmark. In the mean time, although the Danes have hitherto had the worst of it on land, they have had it all their own way at sea, and have nearly cleared that element of Prussian vessels, at least in the north. Some politicians have asserted that England is bound by treaty to maintain Denmark in possession of Schleswig. It is generally believed, however, that no such obligation exists, and that the treaty of 1720 merely contemplated the uniting the dual portion of Schleswig to the rest of the province; and that the entire scope and purpose of the treaty of 1720 ended eighty years ago. We are not diplomatists enough to know whether treaties have a termination in their engagements, or whether they are made "for all time." But let the stipulations of the treaty of 1720 be what they may, we think it high time that England should cut loose from all the petty and internal politics of Germany, and be no longer entangled, as she was a hundred years ago, when she was made the mere cat paw of another nation, and we greatly mistake her Government if she will be: she has a higher, a nobler game to play; she will be called upon to be the pacificator, the arbiter of Europe.

Prussia has, however, got sundry little matters to arrange at home. At present we are without any of her newspapers, (at least from Berlin;) the printers have struck for an increase of wages, and the press is suspended in its operations.

There is nothing very new or important from any part of GERMANY. The "Times" of this morning has a grand outline for the re-constitution of the German empire. This project is the work of some of the most talented and influential men in Germany, and it is said to have received the approval of many of those whose voices will decide its fate. It will not be accepted or rejected without much discussion and long and serious consideration.

It is supposed that the first act of the German National Assembly will be to appoint a temporary regency. This regency will be composed, it is said, of the Archduke JOHN OF AUSTRIA, a prince of the house of Brandenburg, and a third member to be named by Bavaria and the minor German Powers.

POLAND, it is feared, has thrown away a great chance of advancing her own national interests, by a want of concert among her leaders, and by a persecuting spirit exhibited in Posen and elsewhere against the German portion of the population, and also against the Jews. Some of the Polish exiles in London, however, throw the blame upon the Germans, alleging that they have in almost every case been the aggressors. Unfortunately for Poland, whoever has been to blame, her regeneration and independence are thereby very much retarded, and her cause injured.

AUSTRIA has not yet recognised the French republic. Count d'ARON, the Austrian Minister at Paris, has left for Vienna, and the rest of the Legation is to follow, nor is there any mention of a successor being appointed. If Austria should defeat the Italians in Lombardy, the French army will be likely to come to the support of the latter, and thus another pretty little national fracas be commenced. Gen. DAVOUR has left Paris to take command of the army of the Alps. Austria, however, has not yet fairly measured her strength with the Sardinians. Both armies are getting rapidly reinforced. CHARLES ALBERT has now about 80,000 men under his command. Much will depend upon the first battle. It is stated that the apparent inaction of the Italian armies from pending negotiations between Lombardy and Austria. We sincerely wish this may be the case, and that they may terminate successfully.

NAPLES and SICILY are in *status quo*. According to present appearances, it is more likely that Sicily should invade CALABRIA, and, fraternizing with the inhabitants, try to drive out the present viceroy from Naples, than that NAPLES should send any troops to SICILY to try to reduce that island to obedience. The Two Sicilies must settle their own affairs; but it is unfortunate that the quarrel should arise just now, when Naples is assisting the general cause of Italy against Austria in the North. The SICILIANS are looking about for a King. He is to be an Italian, but not from Piedmont or Tuscany. One of the orators says: "If Providence smiles upon Italy, Sicily will be a republic."

THE SPANISH Government has received, say letters from Madrid, of the affront which it offered to the British Minister, and made proposals of reparation. These, however, were not accepted, and he awaits further instructions from home. The improved position of French affairs, as evidenced and produced in great measure by the late elections, has had a beneficial effect in Spain. NARVAEZ, it is said, will relax his previously overcharged system of tyrannical rule, dissolve the old Cortes, assemble a new one, grant a general amnesty, restore the liberty of the press, and return to something like a government of law and reason.

Nothing new from PORTUGAL, HOLLAND, or BELGIUM. The first has lately shown some marks of vitality; the two others are as well off as the disarranged condition of commerce and trade throughout Europe will allow any communities to be which depend upon trade and commerce as such as they do.

There are rumors of insurrections in WALLACHIA and MOLDAVIA; and GREEK has had more than one ministerial crisis. MEHMET ALI is said to be dying. An evening paper has come out with a grand division of principalities and powers, consequent upon an arrangement waiting for the death of the venerable Pacha. Great Britain is to take possession of Egypt; Russia is to seize upon Turkey; France is to extend the republic along the Rhine and into Savoy; Austria is to incorporate the shores of the Adriatic and Servia under her sceptre; Charles Albert is to reign over united Italy; Prussia; and, at the apex of the whole, Germany, with the exception of Austria, and Poland is to be established as a powerful and independent kingdom. Now, all this seems very foolish on paper on the 1st of May, 1848; but it is very probable that a considerable portion of it may be realized before the 1st of May, 1849.

The British Parliament has not attended to any business of consequence since the holidays. The *Times* is recommending an extensive governmental plan of emigration, as a remedy in part for our over-population. London is now increasing, if the difference between births and deaths affords any means of judging, from 400 to 500 every week—last week's births being 1,511, the deaths 966.

MAY 5, 1848.—The magazines for the month are trifling and barren, and the literary world in a torpid state. The following statement shows that, although the Library of the British Museum is not so extensive as that of the University of the following, yet, at the present rate of annual increase, it will, in twelve years, be the largest library in Europe. The royal library at Paris increases 12,000 volumes annually; that at Munich 10,000; the one at Berlin 5,000; the imperial library at Vienna 5,000; that at St. Petersburg 2,000; the ducal library at Parma 1,800; the royal library at Copenhagen 1,000; and the library of the British Museum 30,000.

Nothing new in the theatrical world except that ALBANY has quite recovered the fame he acquired last year. JENNY LIND made a most triumphant debut for the season last night as Amina in "La Sonnambula." Her voice is said to be improved, if that is possible, since last year. She was most enthusiastically received.

The bill for removing the Jewish disabilities passed the House of Commons last night by a vote of 234 to 173. It has now to take its chance in the House of Lords. Lord PALMERSTON, in answering inquiries respecting Mr. BRIDGES's correspondence with the Duke de SOTOMAYOR, said that the public statements were correct, but with one important omission; viz. that his despatches to Mr. Bulwer commenced by enjoining him, if an opportunity should arise for so doing, to offer some advice to the Spanish Minister, &c. "which introduction had been suppressed. There was not the slightest intention to offer any dictation as to the internal government of Spain." Lord PALMERSTON further stated that, with respect to Schleswig-Holstein, he had not been able to discover any circumstance that could bring the guaranty under the treaty of 1720 into operation. The mediation of the British Government had, however, been accepted by Denmark and Prussia. The differences between the commissioners appointed for the purpose of settling the disputed points were at present going on.

From France there is a rumor that the army of the Alps has entered Savoy; an event which, if true, is much to be deprecated. It is supposed that M. RECUR, adjutant to the Mayor of Paris, will be the President of the National Assembly. M. RECUR has been mentioned as a candidate for one of the nine departments to be vacated by M. LAMARTINE. The Bank of France has received large supplies of specie, and it is said will resume specie payments almost immediately. It has made an additional loan of thirty millions of francs to the Provisional Government. Order has been completely restored at Rouen, Limoges, &c.

TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.—News by telegraph has just been received of the organization of the French National Convention yesterday. The Provisional Government was enthusiastically received, amid cries of "Vive la République!" and "Vive Lamartine!" The President of the Provisional Government resigned into the hands of the Assembly the powers with which it had been clothed. The return of the members were then verified. The President of the Assembly will not be elected until this day. All was quiet in Paris, although BLANCHET and his party had covered the walls with most incendiary handbills. It was remarked that the decree of the Government, as to the dress of the members of the Convention, was almost entirely disregarded. Scarcely a white waistcoat was visible. The subjoined summary, falling about seventy short of the whole number, may serve to give some idea of the composition of the body from which the constitution of France is to issue:

Nothing new from any other part of the Continent.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CALEDONIA.  
One week later from Europe.

The Cunard steamer *Caledonia*, Capt. LEACH, arrived at Boston on Sunday, with dates from Liverpool to the 6th instant.

By MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

(Transmitted for the *Baltimore Patriot*.)

BOSTON, MAY 21.  
The steamer *Caledonia*, true to her time, arrived at this port to-day from Liverpool via Halifax. She brings papers from Liverpool and London to the 6th instant inclusive.

LIVERPOOL, MAY 6.  
There is a marked improvement in the cotton market. The sales for the past week have been principally of low and middling qualities. The demand has increased from manufacturers as well as from speculators. The sales of the week reach 39,240 bales: Upland ordinary at 3 3/4 to 3 1/2; middling 3 1/2; good 3 1/2 to 3 1/4; Orleans ordinary 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; middling 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; good 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; choice marks 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; Mosaic ordinary 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; middling 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; good 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; good 3 1/4 to 3 1/2; Sea Island ordinary to middling 7 1/4 to 7 1/2; good 7 1/4 to 7 1/2; good to fine 14 1/2 to 17; stained 4 1/2 to 7 1/2. The imports of cotton for the week are 13,816 bales; the stock in port is 348,600 bales against 530,900 this time last year.

BREADSTUFFS.—The Liverpool corn market has declined from last week, with an active trade, and the same may be said of the London market, but the recent depression in London has not yet been revived. In the Liverpool market yesterday the market closed sluggishly, the chief alteration being in corn meal, but the demand was extremely dull. The business yesterday was only by retail, and decidedly unfavorable to holders and importers.

The price for best Western canal flour is 26s 9d to 27s 6d; Richmond and Alexandria 26s to 27s; Philadelphia and Baltimore 26s to 27s; New Orleans and Ohio 25s 6d to 26s 6d. All the articles under the grain head are quoted duty paid, and even under the influence of fine weather for the growing crops are well sustained at an advance of 1/2d.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, MAY 5.—The funds opened with the appearance of marked firmness, but owing to the apprehension of the French Government interfering against Austria, they closed at 1/2 per cent. decline. Consols closed at 83.

FROM WILLMER AND SMITH'S EUROPEAN TIMES.

The returns of the French election are now completed, and, notwithstanding the utmost exertions of ultra-republicans and communists, who left neither fair nor foul means untied to effect their purpose, the lists exhibit a triumphant testimony to the popularity of the principles propounded and acted upon by LAMARTINE and his moderate party. Indeed so clearly and emphatically has this expression of popular feeling been manifested that some fears are entertained of the minority resorting to ulterior measures in order to render the past proceedings nugatory.

NEW YORK, MAY 22—12 M.

The Government express has just arrived from Boston with the *Caledonia's* mails, and from a copy of Willmer & Smith's European Times I gather the following summary of the news.

Affairs in France were daily growing more settled, notwithstanding two or three occurrences calculated to give alarm. A plot had been discovered to blow up the Hotel de Ville, the seat of the Provisional Government, which was undergoing rigid investigation at the latest accounts. A terrible riot had broken out at Rouen, which was occasioned by causes growing out of the excitement attending the election. It was finally and effectually quelled by the interference of the authorities and military, but not before several lives had been lost.

Important action had been taken in the financial department under the direction of Garnier Pages. The banks of France, Rouen, Lyons, Havre, Lille, Toulouse, Orleans, and Marseilles have been united under one head, of which they severally form branches.

Spain continues quiet, comparatively speaking. A good deal of skirmishing has been going on between Denmark and Holstein, but no other great battles have been fought. The Danes were retreating.

Further serious encounters have taken place between the Republican party, (the Schleswig Holsteiners,) assisted by the German confederates, headed by the Prussians, and the forces of the King of Denmark. The scene of the action took place in the vicinity of Friburg.

There has been frightful disorder and confusion at Posen between the peasantry and the military.

The new Austrian constitution has been proclaimed, or was proclaimed on the 25th ultimo, the Emperor's birthday, on which occasion there was great rejoicing throughout Austria. In Italy there have been no important engagements, but the Austrians gained the advantage in several skirmishes.

Venice is closely blockaded—communication with the surrounding shores having been cut off. Treviso has submitted.

A deputation from Poland is about starting from St. Petersburg to petition the Emperor for the restoration of the constitution of 1815.

In Ireland an arrangement had been effected between the two parties of repealers. O'Brien and the O'Connells have agreed to work together harmoniously and in union. An address has been issued, signed by the leaders of the two factions, after publicly shaking hands in token of reconciliation. The address urges union among the Irish for the repeal of the Union.

The firm of Shaw & Caspin, London, has failed.

For the following additional items of news by the *Caledonia* we are indebted to our attentive Baltimore correspondent:

The Emperor NICHOLAS is said to be projecting a scheme for the union of all the Slavonic tribes into one gigantic federative monarchy, and thus to obtain unlimited sway over Europe. According to one account he has refused assistance, overt or indirect, to Denmark; while another states that a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance is in process of negotiation, or has actually been concluded between Russia, Denmark, and Sweden. The difficulty of obtaining authentic intelligence from this quarter of Europe has given rise to every kind of speculation; but it does seem improbable that a potentate with the known ambition, designs, and unscrupulous character of Nicholas should remain inactive with his tremendous resources while the flames of discord are at his very door.

The French Chamber (National Assembly) opened on the 4th. The members of the Provisional Government entered the room in procession, wearing tri-colored sashes, and their appearance was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause. ARMAND DE PONTYEAUX, as the senior member present, took the President's chair. DEFOREST DE L'EUVE ascended the tribune, and in an appropriate and subdued speech resigned into the hands of the Chamber the provisional powers delegated to himself and associates. The President of the republic was to be elected on the 5th, and for his high office all eyes were turned to LAMARTINE.

Reports were current that the French army of observation in the Alps had entered Savoy, and joined with the Italians against the Austrians.

Mehemet Ali was reported to be at the point of death.

The Chartists and Reform movements continued throughout Great Britain.

A NEW CARRIAGE.—The Worcester Telegraph gives the following description of a two-wheeled carriage, called the "Wootenite," recently invented and patented by Isaac Woodcock, of that city:

"The advantages which it possesses over a common built carriage consist in the compact combination of a chair or buggy body with an axle, pair of shafts, and half-elastic springs, so arranged that the entire weight of the body and its load is suspended to the axle, neither resting upon nor fatiguing the horse, and so, also, that the motion of the body of the vehicle is kept perfectly steady, and is prevented from violent jerks or vibrations, however rough or uneven the road may be. It is also constructed so as to weigh less than the ordinary carriage, and, as in the old way, the balance on level ground bears upon the horse in ascending, and relieves him of the weight in descending a hill."

## ARRIVAL OF THE HERMANN.

NEW YORK, MAY 22—10 P. M.

The steamer *Hermann* arrived off Sandy Hook yesterday morning, when she encountered a dense fog, which prevented her reaching New York until to-day. She brings over a large cargo and seventy passengers. The *Hermann* sailed from Southampton on the 6th.

At Paris on the 5th all was quiet, and at London on the 6th there was no change in the state of political or commercial affairs from what they were when the *Caledonia* left.

The following is a telegraphic despatch received from Paris by the *Hermann*:

PARIS, FRIDAY NIGHT.—Considerable uneasiness prevailed, and an impression is entertained that the proclamation of the republic yesterday was the result of intimidation by the mob.

Another report is that a compromise has taken place between the parties, and that three consuls will be proposed, LAMARTINE, DUPONT DE L'EUVE, and M. L. ROLLIER. Such a coalition will satisfy no party. M. L. ROLLIER, E. ARAGO, and fifteen other deputies met to-day, to organize an extreme left section of the Assembly.

Another despatch says: The National Assembly met at noon. An election took place for President of the Assembly, when M. BUCHEZ was elected. Paris was tranquil.

## THE FRENCH NEWS.